NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1805. [*No.* 2256

EW AUCTION STORE.

H E ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No. Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to nence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage eir friends and the public in general, flatter- themſelves that their ſteady attention to the eſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale eir Goods and Effects, will merit the continu- of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

ewport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

ewport, June 28, 1805.

DROVE UP,

FRIDAY, the 21st inst. on Land im- oved by the Subscriber, on the Island of udence,

MOSES BOAT, about Ten Feet keel.—The owner, proving property, and ng charges, may have her again, on applica- to the ſubſcriber,

DARIUS CHASE.

dence, June 28, 1805.

FOR SALE,

BAY HORSE and CHAISE.— Likewiſe a Pair of black Carriage HORSES. nquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

ewport, June 28, 1805.

DRIED HIDES.

t Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, at is Store, No. 148. *Thames-Street, Newport,*

CONSIGNMENT of fifty dried Hides, and five boxes beſt Spaniſh Segars.

JAMES TAYLOR.

ewport, May 17, 1805.

H E Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his her, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of New- t, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, de- ſed, and having given bond according to law, the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby re- ed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebt- to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to ex- it them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

ewport, June 21, 1805.

E the ſubſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Ex- , in the county of Waſhingtton, commiſſioners eceive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the ditors to the eſtate of SUSANNA JAMES, late ſaid Exeter, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do eby give notice, that ſix months from the firſt of April inſt. are allowed by ſaid court for the ditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate d that we ſhall attend on the buſineſs of our ap- ntment on the firſt Monday in July, the third nday in Auguſt, and the fourth Monday in ptember next, at one o'clock, P. M in each of d days, at the dwelling-houſe of CALEB AR- LD, jun. in Exeter.—All claims not exhibited thin that time, will be debarred a recovery.

PELEG ARNOLD,
STUTELY TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*
REYNOLDS SHEARMAN,

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired ake payment to

JOSEPH JAMES, *Adm'r.*

Exeter, April 1, 1805.

DAVID WILLIAMS,
HAS FOR SALE,

ENUINE Eſſence of Spruce, by the large or ſmall quantity.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.

BLANKS.

ONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of he Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; hipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

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NEW GOODS.
SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Luteſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Luteſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8,4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

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6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
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1 Do. Perſians.
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With a great Variety of other GOODS, which will be ſold very low for Caſh, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

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JOB SHEARMAN,
At No's. 173, *and* 175,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reaſonable terms.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Flour by the barrel, of a ſuperior quality, and Buck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

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A very good Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, purchaſed for Caſh, at Boſton, which he will ſell very low.—Alſo Groceries as uſual; Honey by the gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North-River Corn and Boards.

A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed-Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchaſe, 200 lbs. old Copper and Braſs.

Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.
ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs, in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Maſtic Tile by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE BY
ISAAC THOMPSON,
Of New-London—the following
Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawſon's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved ſo regularly efficacious for a few years paſt, in reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of thoſe that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but muſt acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.

Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The ſale of Dr. *Rawson's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants ſeem to approve of them very much. I have ſold all you left with me. Thoſe Bitters have had a ſurpriſing effect on ſeveral of my acquaintance, in reſtoring appetite and health to thoſe that were quite low. With reſpect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—Theſe valuable Pills are a moſt excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are uſeful in all other diſorders where purges are neceſſary; they are certain to operate in a ſhort time, without occaſioning the leaſt pain or griping. Theſe Pills are too well known and appreciated through the United States, to need comment in an advertiſement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT. —A certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very ſhort time, and may be applied with the greateſt ſafety. It alſo cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or ſkin. It is very agreeable in ſmell, and leaves the ſkin ſmooth and beautiful. *Price* 42 *cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the beſt medicine ever yet diſcovered, or *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other diſeaſe incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in uſe is ſo juſtly entitled to praiſe in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price* 75 *cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in diſlodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels ſo Children and Adults; they are alſo a very gentle purge, and the moſt proper phyſic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price* 50 *cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſe from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be uſed with the greateſt ſafety. *Price* 50 *cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint. *Price* 50 *cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may alſo be purchaſed of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-ſtore, No. 148, Thames-ſtreet, Newport, who keeps a conſtant ſupply of them; and of moſt other druggiſts in the United States.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South-end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Crib, and other buildings thereon ſtanding:—The above Farm will be ſold in whole, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers:—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

May 24, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Portſmouth, deceaſed, and has taken upon himſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A QUANTITY of Foolſcap Writing-Paper, No. 1 and 2, as cheap by the large or ſmall quantity (and of as good a quality) as can be purchaſed in Newport.

May 31, 1805.

[*Inserted by particular Request.*]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following Addreſs was written, and tranſmitted to Charleſton by a diſtinguiſhed Member of the reſpectable Society of FRIENDS, recently on a religious viſit to this city, and now about to depart from New-York for her native land. We ardently hope, that the Inhabitants to whom this ſolemn Addreſs has been made, will give it their moſt ſerious attention, and that it may be the means of diſcloſing to them "*the things which belong unto their everlasting peace,*" when they will no longer participate in the gigantic iniquity which now diſgraces our common country, and which threatens to endanger its future peace and proſperity.]

AN ADDRESS
TO THE
INHABITANTS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

SINGULAR as it may appear to many of you, to be addreſſed by an unknown female, from a diſtant land, after this manner; I truſt I am actuated therein by no other motives than the influence of that goſpel love, ſhed abroad in my heart, which induces me, at times, with earneſt ſolicitude, to crave the preſent and everlaſting well-being of all my fellow creatures. Impreſſed with theſe feelings, and an apprehenſion of duty, I have been engaged to leave divers of the neareſt and tendereſt connexions in life, for a ſeaſon, to viſit many of my friends, in religious profeſſion, and others, on this continent, as my way opened. But not apprehending I am required to pay you a perſonal viſit (though I have felt my mind engaged on your behalf, in a very peculiar manner) I believe it right thus to call your attention to ſome conſiderations, which have appeared to me awfully important, as they regard your real intereſt, both in time and in eternity.— In paſſing along through ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, my mind has been painfully affected at the ſight of numbers of my fellow-creatures of the African race, deprived of their natural liberty, and of almoſt every means of improvement of thoſe faculties beſtowed upon *them* as well as ourſelves, for the nobleſt of purpoſes, by that all-wiſe and bountiful Creator, in whom "we live and move and have our being;"* and who, we are told by the great apoſtle of the Gentiles, "hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds, of their habitation."† For any of us, his dependent creatures, to force them from the place thus appointed by a gracious and ſuperintending Providence, appears to be an infringement on the order and œconomy of this part of his rational creation, for which the aggreſſors muſt be accountable at his awful tribunal, who is infinite in juſtice as well as in mercy.— I lament—exceedingly lament, that a cuſtom, ſo barbarous, as well as ſo repugnant to every principle of humanity and juſtice, as the African Slave-Trade, ſhould be continued in this or any other nation, and by involving them in the greateſt of national crimes, lay them open to thoſe national puniſhments, which muſt be expected, as a juſt retribution for the blood of thouſands of thoſe innocent people, which has long cried for vengeance, and whoſe cry has reached the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. What then muſt be the expectation of thoſe who ſupport this horrid traffic, by purchaſing and continuing in ſlavery, thoſe who have never forfeited that right of liberty they derive, with ourſelves from the one *Universal Parent?* What, but "a certain fearful looking for of judgment, and fiery indignation,"‡ when he ſtandeth up to plead who hath declared, that "for the oppreſſion of the poor, for the ſighing of the needy, he will ariſe."|| who is undoubtedly able to deliver the oppreſſed from the hand of him that is mightier than he! While ſuch alſo continue the profeſſion of chriſtianity, and are in the performance of what are deemed religious duties and ceremonies, may not theſe come under the ſame deſcription as thoſe ſpoken of by the prophet, when he ſays, "ye faſt for ſtrife and debate, and to ſmite with the fiſt of wickedneſs!"** May all ſuch, therefore, have their ſpiritual eyes ſo anointed, as clearly to diſcover that the faſt which the Lord hath choſen, is to looſe the bands of wickedneſs, [illegible] the heavy burdens, and

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* A[illegible] † Acts xvii. 26. ‡ Heb. x. 27. || [illegible] 5. ** Iſaiah lviii. 4.

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HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London—the following

Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawſon's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved ſo regularly efficacious for a few years paſt, in reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of thoſe that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but muſt acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.

Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The ſale of Dr. *Rawson's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants ſeem to approve of them very much. I have ſold all you left with me. Thoſe Bitters have had a ſurpriſing effect on ſeveral of my acquaintance, in reſtoring appetite and health to thoſe that were quite low. With reſpect, yours, **Wm. King.**

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—Theſe valuable Pills are a moſt excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are uſeful in all other diſorders where purges are neceſſary; they are certain to operate in a ſhort time, without occaſioning the leaſt pain or griping. Theſe Pills are too well known and appreciated through the United States, to need comment in an advertiſement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT.—A certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint called the **Itch**. It effects a cure in a very ſhort time, and may be applied with the greateſt ſafety. It alſo cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or ſkin. It is very agreeable in ſmell, and leaves the ſkin ſmooth and beautiful. *Price 42 cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the beſt medicine ever yet diſcovered, or *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other diſeaſe incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in uſe is ſo juſtly entitled to praiſe in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in diſlodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels ſo Children and Adults; they are alſo a very gentle purge, and the moſt proper phyſic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſe from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be uſed with the greateſt ſafety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may alſo be purchaſed of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-ſtore, No. 148, Thames-ſtreet, Newport, who keeps a conſtant ſupply of them; and of moſt other druggiſts in the United States.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South-end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Crib, and other buildings thereon ſtanding:—The above Farm will be ſold in whole, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers:—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

May 24, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Portſmouth, deceaſed, and has taken upon himſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A QUANTITY of Foolſcap Writing-Paper, No. 1 and 2, as cheap by the large or ſmall quantity (and of as good a quality) as can be purchaſed in Newport.

May 31, 1805.

[Inserted by particular Request.]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following Addreſs was written, and tranſmitted to Charleſton by a diſtinguiſhed Member of the reſpectable Society of FRIENDS, recently on a religious viſit to this city, and now about to depart from New-York for her native land. We ardently hope, that the Inhabitants to whom this ſolemn Addreſs has been made, will give it their moſt ſerious attention, and that it may be the means of diſcloſing to them "*the things which belong unto their everlasting peace,*" when they will no longer participate in the gigantic iniquity which now diſgraces our common country, and which threatens to endanger its future peace and proſperity.]

AN ADDRESS
TO THE
INHABITANTS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

SINGULAR as it may appear to many of you, to be addreſſed by an unknown female, from a diſtant land, after this manner; I truſt I am actuated therein by no other motives than the influence of that goſpel love, ſhed abroad in my heart, which induces me, at times with earneſt ſolicitude, to crave the preſent and everlaſting well-being of all my fellow creatures. Impreſſed with theſe feelings, and an apprehenſion of duty, I have been engaged to leave divers of the neareſt and tendereſt connexions in life, for a ſeaſon, to viſit many of my friends, in religious profeſſion, and others on this continent, as my way opened. But not apprehending I am required to pay you a perſonal viſit (though I have felt my mind engaged on your behalf, in a very peculiar manner) I believe it right thus to call your attention to ſome conſiderations, which have appeared to me awfully important, as they regard your real intereſt, both in time and in eternity.—In paſſing along through ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, my mind has been painfully affected at the ſight of numbers of my fellow-creatures of the African race, deprived of their natural liberty, and of almoſt every means of improvement of thoſe faculties beſtowed upon *them* as well as ourſelves, for the nobleſt of purpoſes, by that all-wiſe and bountiful Creator, in whom "we live and move and have our being;"[*] and who, we are told by the great apoſtle of the Gentiles, "hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds, of their habitation."[†] For any of us, his dependent creatures, to force them from the place thus appointed by a gracious and ſuperintending Providence, appears to be an infringement on the order and œconomy of this part of his rational creation, for which the aggreſſors muſt be accountable at his awful tribunal, who is infinite in juſtice as well as in mercy.—I lament—exceedingly lament, that a cuſtom, ſo barbarous, as well as ſo repugnant to every principle of humanity and juſtice, as the African Slave-Trade, ſhould be continued in this or any other nation, and by involving them in the greateſt of national crimes, lay them open to thoſe national puniſhments, which muſt be expected, as a juſt retribution for the blood of thouſands of thoſe innocent people, which has long cried for vengeance, and whoſe cry has reached the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. What then muſt be the expectation of thoſe who ſupport this horrid traffic, by purchaſing and continuing in ſlavery, thoſe who have never forfeited that right of liberty they derive, with ourſelves from the one *Universal Parent?* What, but "a certain fearful looking for of judgment, and fiery indignation,"[‡] when he ſtandeth up to plead who hath declared, that "for the oppreſſion of the poor, for the ſighing of the needy, he will ariſe,"[‖] who is undoubtedly able to deliver the oppreſſed from the hand of him that is mightier than he! While ſuch alſo continue the profeſſion of chriſtianity, and are in the performance of what are deemed religious duties and ceremonies, may not theſe come under the ſame deſcription as thoſe ſpoken of by the prophet, when he ſays, "ye faſt for ſtrife and debate, and to ſmite with the fiſt of wickedneſs!"[**] May all ſuch, therefore, have their ſpiritual eyes ſo anointed, as clearly to diſcover that the faſt which the Lord "hath choſen, is to looſe the bands of wickedneſs, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppreſſed go free, and that ye break every yoke; when thou ſeeſt the naked that thou cover him, and hide not thyſelf from thine own fleſh: and if thou draw out thy ſoul to the hungry, and ſatisfy the afflicted ſoul, then ſhall thy light riſe in obſcurity, and thy darkneſs be as the noon-day."†—That this may become the engagement, and conſequent experience of all thoſe concerned in this ſinful traffic, and of the inhabitants of Charleſton in particular, that ſo you may "break off your ſins by righteouſneſs, and your iniquities by ſhowing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of your tranquillity,"‡ and the means of awful, and I apprehend, impending judgments *being averted*,—is the ſincere deſire of one who wiſhes health and ſalvation to the ſouls of all mankind.

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[*] Acts xvii. 28. [†] Acts xvii. 26. [‡] Heb. x. 27. [‖] Pſalms xii. 5. [**] Iſaiah lviii. 4.

ANN ALEXANDER.

Philadelphia, 3d Mo. 1st, 1805.

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† Iſaiah lviii. 6. 7. 10. ‡ Dan. iv. 27.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER XI.—AND LAST.

I HAVE explained my congreſſional conduct to the ſatisfaction, I preſume, of every candid man in the diſtrict. In imitation of certain characters, whoſe ſteps I am proud to follow, I ſhall now preſent my conſtituents with my general political creed: and they will then determine whether I am an apoſtate, or a republican of unaltered principles.

With the venerable ſubſcribers of the declaration of Independence, I "hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs.—That, to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new governments." Although I have been, from my earlieſt infancy, a firm believer in the Chriſtian religion, yet I deteſt the idea of a religion eſtabliſhed by law, and cordially ſubſcribe to the ſentiments expreſſed upon this ſubject, in the declaration of the rights of the people of this ſtate. I believe the republican ſyſtem of government to be the beſt that ever exiſted in the world, and the conſtitution of the United States to be the beſt of all republican ſyſtems hitherto. I believe that the immenſe territory, and heterogeneous population of the United States cannot be preſerved in a ſtate of union, under a ſyſtem leſs energetic than the preſent conſtitution; it would be dangerous to make it more democratic, and I hope that it will never be neceſſary to make it more ariſtocratic.

I believe that Waſhington was the greateſt warrior, and probably the moſt correct ſtateſman in our country. I believe Adams to be a man of integrity and talents, but that the general ſyſtem of his adminiſtration was wrong. I believe Jefferſon is a man of great abilities, and a ſincere friend to a republican form of government, and I ſhall ſupport his adminiſtration, and that of every future Preſident, during my life, and the conſtituted authorities generally, ſo far as in my conſcience I ſhall deem their meaſures calculated to preſerve the conſtitution and the rights of the people. I believe we ought to have no political idols; and that every man ought to be at liberty to expreſs his ſentiments in a decent manner, reſpecting the meaſures of government. I believe that ſome of the large ſtates poſſeſs too great a degree of influence at the preſent moment, and that the ſmall ſtates ought to guard their rights with jealous vigilance. I believe that the doctrines preached by certain republicans of diſtinction, that men ſhould adhere to their party in defiance of their God, and that no regard ſhould be paid to the private characters of candidates for office, are equally immoral and anti-republican, and deſtructive of religious, as well as of correct political principles; and ſooner than embrace ſuch deteſtable dogmas, I will abandon ſociety, and wander in the darkeſt wilds of ſolitude. I believe that the preſervation of republican principles in the United States is inſeparably connected with the exertions and talents of good and wiſe men; and not with the meanneſs of office-hunters, and the madneſs of enthuſiaſts. I believe that the American people are poſſeſſed of ſufficient wiſdom and virtue to ſupport a republican government, and I wiſh for the freedom and happineſs of mankind univerſally.

It appears to me this cannot be called the creed of an ariſtocrat or a demagogue; it is that of an inflexible conſtitutional republican. Such as it is, it will guide and govern my conduct in every future moment of my life. I ſhall ſtrive to be honeſt, not enthuſiaſtic, independent, not clamorous. But I ſhall always in ſome degree be emulous of a particular trait in the character of Agricola, as deſcribed by Tacitus. "Scorning to diſguiſe his ſentiments, he always acted with a generous warmth, at the hazard of making enemies."

I ſhall conclude with a quotation from a ſpeech to the electors of Briſtol in England, by Edmund Burke, whoſe talents will always be the ſubject of admiration, as his political apoſtacy will be of regret.

"And now, gentlemen, on this ſerious day, when I come as it were to make up my account with you; let me take to myſelf ſome degree of honeſt pride on the nature of the charges brought againſt me. I do not here ſtand accuſed of venality, or neglect of duty. It is not ſaid that, in the period of my ſervice, I have in a ſingle inſtance, ſacrificed the ſlighteſt of your intereſts to my ambition or my fortune. It is not alledged, that, to gratify any anger or revenge of my own, or of any party, I have had a ſhare in wronging or oppreſſing any one man of any deſcription: No; the charges againſt me are all of one kind, that I have publiſhed the general principles of general juſtice and benevolence too far; farther than a cautious policy would warrant, and farther than the opinions of many would go with me. In every accident which may happen through life, in pain, in ſorrow, in depreſſion, and diſtreſs, I will think of this accuſation, and be comforted."

JAMES ELLIOT.

LATEST
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By arrivals at New-York and Boston.—London dates to May 18, 1805.

ENGLAND. LONDON, MAY 13 1805.

THE treaty with Ruſſia, which has been ſo long depending, is ſaid to be at laſt brought to a ſort of concluſion. On Thurſday a Meſſenger arrived with a copy of it ratified by the Emperor of Ruſſia. It is deſcribed to be a treaty offenſive and defenſive, to take effects however, only in certain events. The Emperor of Ruſſia ſtipulates to join this country with a certain number of ſhips, and with all his land forces, againſt France, unleſs Bonaparte agrees to certain terms of peace in which the general intereſts of Europe ſhall be provided for. In order, therefore, to aſcertain the views of Bonaparte on this ſubject, it is ſtated, that Nevozilnoff is gone as Ruſſian Plenipotentiary, to meet Bonaparte at Milan, and to offer the mediation of the Emperor Alexander, for the reſtoration of Peace. One report ſays, that the ſubſidy to Ruſſia is not to be paid, unleſs Auſtria or Pruſſia ſhall join in the war againſt France. That certainly would be a judicious and politic reſervation on the part of our Miniſters; for we cannot ſee how the Ruſſian land forces can be brought to act with any effect, unleſs one or other, or both of the Great Powers contiguous to France, take a ſhare in the war, and afford the Ruſſians a theatre on which to appear. But it ſeems to be a condition that nullifies the whole treaty; the Emperor of Auſtria, it is ſaid, has recognized Bonaparte as King of Italy. This ſeems to afford little proſpect of the co-operation of that Power.

It is ſaid that the treaty will be laid before Parliament. If, however, it be of the proviſional nature mentioned, it leads to negociation in the firſt inſtance, rather than to war, unleſs the pacific part of the proceeding be committed wholly to our ally.—It is probable, indeed, that after concluding ſuch a treaty with this country, the Emperor of Ruſſia, is prepared to lay before Bonaparte, a ſcheme of pacification which will not occupy much time in the diſcuſſion, and will demand an immediate anſwer of acquieſcence or of rejection. In the circumſtances of the caſe, we apprehend that Bonaparte, will accept of no mediation, though he may expreſs his readineſs to negociate—nor ſhould we be ſurpriſed after all, that the ſeaſon of action, already ſo far advanced, ſhould be exhauſted in overtures and projects.

It is underſtood that the treaty with Ruſſia, leaves room for the acceſſion of other powers, *Sweden* will probably accept a ſubſidy.

Mr. Pitt has informed the agent for Jamaica, that Government, fully aware of the danger which threatens the Weſt-India Iſlands, have loſt no time in adopting meaſures for their protection, that excluſive of the force under the command of Admiral Cochrane, naval and military forces have been ſent to the Weſt-Indies, which will act according to circumſtances.

The ſecond expedition, which is to be under the command of General Sir Eyre Coote, is now in a very forward ſtate of preparation. Three of the regiments will embark immediately at Portſmouth under the orders of Brigadier General Balfour, and will be joined by the 10th at Cork. Jamaica is their deſtination, there being reaſon to apprehend that the Toulon fleet are proceeding in that direction.

Advices were received at the Admiralty from Lord Gardner on Thurſday. The Fleet under his Lordſhip amounted to 28 line of battle ſhips, beſides frigates, &c. while that of the Enemy was ſuppoſed to be from 21 to 25 ſail of the line. They were, however, at ſingle anchor and completely ready for ſea.

A motion has been made in the Commons, for the production of papers, with a view to inculpate the adminiſtration of Earl St. Vincent, while acting as Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

The length of the debate in the Houſe of Peers on the Catholic Petition prevents our making room for matters of leſs intereſt. We muſt however ſtate one piece of intelligence of which the public are not yet informed, and which is of the greateſt importance. On Thurſday laſt, about three o'clock, a ſpecial meſſenger arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with the treaty that has been ſo long negociating with the Court of Ruſſia, ſealed and ſigned in due form.—This treaty is offenſive and defenſive, and ſome of the Northern Powers either are, or ſoon will be, parties to it. The public may now conſider the war as only in its commencement.

Count Woronzow, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at this Court, alſo received diſpatches on Thurſday, brought by a Ruſſian Courier, of the ſame nature as thoſe alluded to above.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 12th ult. ſtate that a treaty of alliance between Ruſſia and the Porte is on the eve of concluſion.

Mails from Hamburgh and Gottenburgh arrived yeſterday. The Dutch fleet, according to letters from Amſterdam, of the 27th ult. had received orders to put to ſea. It conſiſts of five ſail of the line and two frigates, under the command of Rear-Admiral Kikkert. The Queen of Etruria is to be married at Milan, to Prince Eugene Beauharnois.

The expedition under the command of Sir Eyre Coote will conſiſt of the 8th, 21ſt, 24th, 32d, 38th, 62d, 71ſt, 72d, 83d, and 92d, regiments, which are to rendezvous at Cork.

An order of Council has been iſſued to take off the embargo on all ſhips bound to Ireland.

It is now poſitively aſſerted that the Republic of Genoa, including the Duchies of Parma and Placenza, will be united with the Kingdom of Italy. The Queen of Etruria is arrived at Milan, and the marriage contract between her and Prince Eugene Beauharnois is alſo ſaid to be in a ſtate of great forwardneſs.

Great exertions are making throughout the kingdom, to fit ſhips of war for ſea; and to ſend detachments of the diſpoſable force of the kingdom, to foreign parts.

May 18.

Diſpatches from Lord Gardner reached the Admiralty at an early hour this morning. They were brought to Plymouth on Thurſday, by the Niobe frigate, after a run of only ſeventeen hours. When the Niobe left the fleet, all the enemy's ſhips in Breſt water, amounting to 25 ſail of the line, were ſtanding out for ſea. The ſignal for general action had been made by Lord Gardner, and the line was formed in two diviſions. His Lordſhip had with him ſeventeen ſail.

Immediately after the arrival of the Niobe, the Neptune, of 98 guns, ſailed for Breſt; and Rear Admiral Collingwood, with the ſquadron under his command in Cawſand Bay, conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, was making every exertion to join Lord Gardner.

For ſome time before the Niobe ſailed for England, an unuſual degree of activity was obſerved among the ſhipping in Breſt harbour; and as one of our in-ſhore ſquadron had made the ſignal of the enemy's fleet being in motion, two of the faſteſt ſailing tranſports were diſpatched with the intelligence, with orders to make the firſt port they could.—They made Falmouth on Tueſday evening, and the diſpatches with which they were charged reached government laſt night.

Yeſterday a Cabinet Council was held. A Council is ſummoned to meet this day, at 2 o'clock, at Lord Mulgrave's Office.

The complete defeat of the Ottoman army in Egypt has been communicated in official diſpatches of Feb. 5. tranſmitted to Conſtantinople. The immediate conſequence of the victory was a capitulation ſigned by Hourſchid Pacha, the Turkiſh Governor of Egypt, ſurrendering to the Beys the poſſeſſion of Cairo.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 10.

THE capture of the Two Friends, has produced a ſenſation in this city of a ſtronger kind than any that has been felt for ſeveral years. Thoſe who, as Americans, alive to the honour and character of their country, have long been irritated at the nakedneſs and defenceleſs ſtate of their powers, are now incenſed to an extreme degree at the neglect of the commercial intereſts of the country. The cargo of the Two Friends was compoſed of a conſiderable part of the ſpring and ſummer ſupply of goods for this ſtate—none other being expected till the fall. The conſequences to the merchants of Charleſton, on account, not only of the loſs actually ſuſtained, but of the diſappointment of the planter, and other cuſtomers, are injurious in the extreme.

What muſt the nations of the world think of a country whoſe commerce extends all over the globe, inſulted in all its ports by paltry privateers, who ſeize and confiſcate its property, even under the very cover of thoſe places where guns ought to be? How can the perſons who are entruſted with the guardianſhip of the country, its honor, and its intereſts, account for the defenceleſs nakedneſs of the land? Where will they ſhelter themſelves, but under the wings of a majority?

The public papers often dwell on the boarding of veſſels by the Engliſh.—More cenſure attaches to the government, that does not erect a force of ſufficient ſize to deter the belligerent powers from ſuch aggreſſions. It is ſaid by ſome, that America could not in many years build a navy able to cope with that of England.—True: but it might build enough to make the country reſpected, in its harbours, to repreſs theſe paltry aggreſſions, which are diſgraceful to us in proportion to their ſmallneſs. In every deciſion reſpecting ſuch outrages, a calculation takes place, on which if the riſk be much greater than the advantage, the enterprize will not be attempted. If any of thoſe hoſtile Robbers were certain to be met by one or two ſtout American frigates, as they ought to be met, we ſhould only hear of their running in and out for ſhelter and proviſions. But they can never be deterred by veſſels of no more force than a gun-boat. In the name of common ſenſe, Americans, look into theſe things, and aſk yourſelves whether they muſt be overlooked and forgiven; becauſe, in condemning them, you muſt neceſſarily condemn, what a majority may conſider a favourite adminiſtration.

◆

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 29.

Capt. Smith, of the ſchooner Mehitable, in 18 days from Martinique, confirms the accounts before received, of the ſailing of the French and Spaniſh fleets from that place.

Capt. Smith, on the 16th inſt. was boarded by the Cambrian Britiſh frigate, on a cruize—and received the following information.

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The celebration of Bonaparte's corona

to let the oppreſſed go free, and that ye break every yoke; when thou ſeeſt the naked that thou cover him, and hide not thyſelf from thine own fleſh: and if thou draw out thy ſoul to the hungry, and ſatisfy the afflicted ſoul, then ſhall thy light riſe in obſcurity, and thy darkneſs be as the noon-day."†—That this may become the engagement, and conſequent experience of all thoſe concerned in this ſinful traffic, and of the inhabitants of Charleſton in particular, that ſo you may "break off your ſins by righteouſneſs, and your iniquities by ſhowing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of your tranquillity,"‡ and the means of awful, and I apprehend, impending judgments *being averted*, is the ſincere deſire of one who wiſhes health and ſalvation to the ſouls of all mankind.

ANN ALEXANDER.

Philadelphia, 3d Mo. 1st, 1805.

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† Iſaiah lviii. 6. 7. 10. ‡ Dan. iv. 27.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER XI.—AND LAST.

I HAVE explained my congreſſional conduct to the ſatisfaction, I preſume, of every candid man in the diſtrict. In imitation of certain characters, whoſe ſteps I am proud to follow, I ſhall now preſent my conſtituents with my general political creed: and they will then determine whether I am an apoſtate, or a republican of unaltered principles.

With the venerable ſubſcribers of the declaration of Independence, I "hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs.—That, to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new governments." Although I have been, from my earlieſt infancy, a firm believer in the Chriſtian religion, yet I deteſt the idea of a religion eſtabliſhed by law, and cordially ſubſcribe to the ſentiments expreſſed upon this ſubject, in the declaration of the rights of the people of this ſtate. I believe the republican ſyſtem of government to be the beſt that ever exiſted in the world, and the conſtitution of the United States to be the beſt of all republican ſyſtems hitherto. I believe that the immenſe territory, and heterogeneous population of the United States cannot be preſerved in a ſtate of union, under a ſyſtem leſs energetic than the preſent conſtitution; it would be dangerous to make it more democratic, and I hope that it will never be neceſſary to make it more ariſtocratic.

I believe that Waſhington was the greateſt warrior, and probably the moſt correct ſtateſman in our country. I believe Adams to be a man of integrity and talents, but that the general ſyſtem of his adminiſtration was wrong. I believe Jefferſon is a man of great abilities, and a ſincere friend to a republican form of government, and I ſhall ſupport his adminiſtration, and that of every future Preſident, during my life, and the conſtituted authorities generally, ſo far as in my conſcience I ſhall deem their meaſures calculated to preſerve the conſtitution and the rights of the people. I believe we ought to have no political idols; and that every man ought to be at liberty to expreſs his ſentiments in a decent manner, reſpecting the meaſures of government. I believe that ſome of the large ſtates poſſeſs too great a degree of influence at the preſent moment, and that the ſmall ſtates ought to guard their rights with jealous vigilance. I believe that the doctrines preached by certain republicans of diſtinction, that men ſhould adhere to their party in defiance of their God, and that no regard ſhould be paid to the private characters of candidates for office, are equally immoral and anti-republican, and deſtructive of religious, as well as of correct political principles; and ſooner than embrace ſuch deteſtable dogmas, I will abandon ſociety, and wander in the darkeſt wilds of ſolitude. I believe that the preſervation of republican principles in the United States is inſeparably connected with the exertions and talents of good and wiſe men; and not with the meanneſs of office-hunters, and the madneſs of enthuſiaſts. I believe that the American people are poſſeſſed of ſufficient wiſdom and virtue to ſupport a republican government, and I wiſh for the freedom and happineſs of mankind univerſally.

It appears to me this cannot be called the creed of an ariſtocrat or a demagogue; it is that of an inflexible conſtitutional republican. Such as it is, it will guide and govern my conduct in every future moment of my life. I ſhall ſtrive to be honeſt, not enthuſiaſtic, independent, not clamorous. But I ſhall always in ſome degree be emulous of a particular trait in the character of Agricola, as deſcribed by Tacitus. "Scorning to diſguiſe his ſentiments, he always acted with a generous warmth, at the hazard of making enemies."

I ſhall conclude with a quotation from a ſpeech to the electors of Briſtol in England, by Edmund Burke, whoſe talents will always be the ſubject of admiration, as his political apoſtacy will be of regret.

"And now, gentlemen, on this ſerious day, when I come as it were to make up my account with you; let me take to myſelf ſome degree of honeſt pride on the nature of the charges brought againſt me. I do not here ſtand accuſed of venality, or neglect of duty. It is not ſaid that, in the period of my ſervice, I have in a ſingle inſtance, ſacrificed the ſlighteſt of your intereſts to my ambition or my fortune. It is not alledged, that, to gratify any anger or revenge of my own, or of any party, I have had a ſhare in wronging or oppreſſing any one man of any deſcription: No; the charges againſt me are all of one kind, that I have publiſhed the general principles of general juſtice and benevolence too far; farther than a cautious policy would warrant, and farther than the opinions of many would go with me. In every accident which may happen through life, in pain, in ſorrow, in depreſſion, and diſtreſs, I will think of this accuſation, and be comforted."

JAMES ELLIOT.

LATEST
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By arrivals at New-York and Boston.—London dates to May 18, 1805.

ENGLAND. LONDON, MAY 13 1805.

THE treaty with Ruſſia, which has been ſo long depending, is ſaid to be at laſt brought to a ſort of concluſion. On Thurſday a Meſſenger arrived with a copy of it ratified by the Emperor of Ruſſia. It is deſcribed to be a treaty offenſive and defenſive, to take effects however, only in certain events. The Emperor of Ruſſia ſtipulates to join this country with a certain number of ſhips, and with all his land forces, againſt France, unleſs Bonaparte agrees to certain terms of peace in which the general intereſts of Europe ſhall be provided for. In order, therefore, to aſcertain the views of Bonaparte on this ſubject, it is ſtated, that Nevozilnoff is gone as Ruſſian Plenipotentiary, to meet Bonaparte at Milan, and to offer the mediation of the Emperor Alexander, for the reſtoration of Peace. One report ſays, that the ſubſidy to Ruſſia is not to be paid, unleſs Auſtria or Pruſſia ſhall join in the war againſt France. That certainly would be a judicious and politic reſervation on the part of our Miniſters; for we cannot ſee how the Ruſſian land forces can be brought to act with any effect, unleſs one or other, or both of the Great Powers contiguous to France, take a ſhare in the war, and afford the Ruſſians a theatre on which to appear. But it ſeems to be a condition that nullifies the whole treaty; the Emperor of Auſtria, it is ſaid, has recognized Bonaparte as King of Italy. This ſeems to afford little proſpect of the co-operation of that Power.

It is ſaid that the treaty will be laid before Parliament. If, however, it be of the proviſional nature mentioned, it leads to negociation in the firſt inſtance, rather than to war, unleſs the pacific part of the proceeding be committed wholly to our ally.—It is probable, indeed, that after concluding ſuch a treaty with this country, the Emperor of Ruſſia, is prepared to lay before Bonaparte, a ſcheme of pacification which will not occupy much time in the diſcuſſion, and will demand an immediate anſwer of acquieſcence or of rejection. In the circumſtances of the caſe, we apprehend that Bonaparte, will accept of no mediation, though he may expreſs his readineſs to negociate—nor ſhould we be ſurpriſed after all, that the ſeaſon of action, already ſo far advanced, ſhould be exhauſted in overtures and projects.

It is underſtood that the treaty with Ruſſia leaves room for the acceſſion of other powers. *Sweden* will probably accept a ſubſidy.

Mr. Pitt has informed the agent for Jamaica, that Government, fully aware of the danger which threatens the Weſt-India Iſlands, have loſt no time in adopting meaſures for their protection, that excluſive of the force under the command of Admiral Cochrane, naval and military forces have been ſent to the Weſt Indies, which will act according to circumſtances.

The ſecond expedition, which is to be under the command of General Sir Eyre Coote, is now in a very forward ſtate of preparation. Three of the regiments will embark immediately at Portſmouth under the orders of Brigadier General Balfour, and will be joined by the 10th at Cork. Jamaica is their deſtination, there being reaſon to apprehend that the Toulon fleet are proceeding in that direction.

Advices were received at the Admiralty from Lord Gardner on Thurſday. The Fleet under his Lordſhip amounted to 28 line of battle ſhips, beſides frigates, &c. while that of the Enemy was ſuppoſed to be from 21 to 25 ſail of the line. They were, however, at ſingle anchor and completely ready for ſea.

A motion has been made in the Commons, for the production of papers, with a view to inculpate the adminiſtration of Earl St. Vincent, while acting as Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

The length of the debate in the Houſe of Peers on the Catholic Petition prevents our making room for matters of leſs intereſt. We muſt however ſtate one piece of intelligence of which the public are not yet informed, and which is of the greateſt importance. On Thurſday laſt, about three o'clock, a ſpecial meſſenger arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with the treaty that has been ſo long negociating with the Court of Ruſſia, ſealed and ſigned in due form.—This treaty is offenſive and defenſive, and ſome of the Northern Powers either are, or ſoon will be, parties to it. The public may now conſider the war as only in its commencement.

Count Woronzow, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at this Court, alſo received diſpatches on Thurſday, brought by a Ruſſian Courier, of the ſame nature as thoſe alluded to above.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 12th ult. ſtate that a treaty of alliance between Ruſſia and the Porte is on the eve of concluſion.

Mails from Hamburgh and Gottenburgh arrived yeſterday. The Dutch fleet, according to letters from Amſterdam, of the 27th ult. had received orders to put to ſea. It conſiſts of five ſail of the line and two frigates, under the command of Rear-Admiral Kikkert. The Queen of Etruria is to be married at Milan, to Prince Eugene Beauharnois.

The expedition under the command of Sir Eyre Coote will conſiſt of the 8th, 21ſt, 24th, 32d, 38th, 62d, 71ſt, 72d, 83d, and 92d, regiments, which are to rendezvous at Cork.

An order of Council has been iſſued to take off the embargo on all ſhips bound to Ireland.

It is now poſitively aſſerted that the Republic of Genoa, including the Duchies of Parma and Placenza, will be united with the Kingdom of Italy. The Queen of Etruria is arrived at Milan, and the marriage contract between her and Prince Eugene Beauharnois is alſo ſaid to be in a ſtate of great forwardneſs.

Great exertions are making throughout the kingdom, to fit ſhips of war for ſea; and to ſend detachments of the diſpoſable force of the kingdom, to foreign parts.

May 18.

Diſpatches from Lord Gardner reached the Admiralty at an early hour this morning. They were brought to Plymouth on Thurſday, by the Niobe frigate, after a run of only ſeventeen hours. When the Niobe left the fleet, all the enemy's ſhips in Breſt water, amounting to 25 ſail of the line, were ſtanding out for ſea. The ſignal for general action had been made by Lord Gardner, and the line was formed in two diviſions. His Lordſhip had with him ſeventeen ſail.

Immediately after the arrival of the Niobe, the Neptune, of 98 guns, ſailed for Breſt; and Rear Admiral Collingwood, with the ſquadron under his command in Cawſand Bay, conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, was making every exertion to join Lord Gardner.

For ſome time before the Niobe ſailed for England, an unuſual degree of activity was obſerved among the ſhipping in Breſt harbour; and as one of our in-ſhore ſquadron had made the ſignal of the enemy's fleet being in motion, two of the faſteſt ſailing tranſports were diſpatched with the intelligence, with orders to make the firſt port they could.—They made Falmouth on Tueſday evening, and the diſpatches with which they were charged reached government laſt night.

Yeſterday a Cabinet Council was held. A Council is ſummoned to meet this day, at 2 o'clock, at Lord Mulgrave's Office.

The complete defeat of the Ottoman army in Egypt has been communicated in official diſpatches of Feb. 5. tranſmitted to Conſtantinople. The immediate conſequence of the victory was a capitulation ſigned by Hourſchid Pacha, the Turkiſh Governor of Egypt, ſurrendering to the Beys the poſſeſſion of Cairo.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 10.

THE capture of the Two Friends, has produced a ſenſation in this city of a ſtronger kind than any that has been felt for ſeveral years. Thoſe who, as Americans, alive to the honour and character of their country, have long been irritated at the nakedneſs and defenceleſs ſtate of their powers, are now incenſed to an extreme degree at the neglect of the commercial intereſts of the country. The cargo of the Two Friends was compoſed of a conſiderable part of the ſpring and ſummer ſupply of goods for this ſtate—none other being expected till the fall. The conſequences to the merchants of Charleſton, on account, not only of the loſs actually ſuſtained, but of the diſappointment of the planter, and other cuſtomers, are injurious in the extreme.

What muſt the nations of the world think of a country whoſe commerce extends all over the globe, inſulted in all its ports by paltry privateers, who ſeize and confiſcate its property, even under the very cover of thoſe places where guns ought to be? How can the perſons who are entruſted with the guardianſhip of the country, its honor, and its intereſts, account for the defenceleſs nakedneſs of the land? Where will they ſhelter themſelves, but under the wings of a majority?

The public papers often dwell on the boarding of veſſels by the Engliſh.—More cenſure attaches to the government, that does not erect a force of ſufficient ſize to deter the belligerent powers from ſuch aggreſſions. It is ſaid by ſome, that America could not in many years build a navy able to cope with that of England.—True: but it might build enough to make the country reſpected, in its harbours, to repreſs theſe paltry aggreſſions, which are diſgraceful to us in proportion to their ſmallneſs. In every deciſion reſpecting ſuch outrages, a calculation takes place, on which if the riſk be much greater than the advantage, the enterprize will not be attempted. If any of thoſe hoſtile Robbers were certain to be met by one or two ſtout American frigates, as they ought to be met, we ſhould only hear of their running in and out for ſhelter and proviſions. But they can never be deterred by veſſels of no more force than a gun-boat. In the name of common ſenſe, Americans, look into theſe things, and aſk yourſelves whether they muſt be overlooked and forgiven; becauſe, in condemning them, you muſt neceſſarily condemn, what a majority may conſider a favourite adminiſtration.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 29.

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The celebration of Bonaparte's corron

CURY.

[No. 2257.

as King of Italy, took place at Nantz
7th of May.
naparte arrived at Milan on the 8th
, to be crowned king of Italy ; and
d return through Bruſſels.
e news of a treaty between Great-Bri-
and Ruſſia, is not mentioned in the
h papers ; nor did Mr. Livingſton hear
h an event.

◆

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 2.

TOULON FLEET.

Saturday laſt arrived at Providence,
Hazard, Capt. Rowan, from Canton.
the 19th or 20th of June, 2 degrees
ſouthward of Bermuda, fell in with
oulon fleet of 11 ſail of the line, laſt
Guadaloupe, from whence they had
on the 5th of June, in company with
diz fleet, which had parted and pro-
d to the Havanna.—The Toulon fleet
ſteering N. E—Capt. Rowan was in
any ſometime.
e French fleet was more than 10 de-
to the northward of the northernmoſt
-India Iſland, and ſteering from them
rds Europe.
pt. Knight, arrived at Salem from Mar-
ne, ſailed June 6 : and confirms the ac-
of the departure of the combined fleets
that iſland :—The Diamond Rock,
Martinique, which the Britiſh took poſ-
of ſome time ſince, (and on which
ſtationed 120 men, and mounted 9
was ſurrendered to the French after a
of 2 days, in which the French loſt
50 to 80 men, the Britiſh 10 or 12.
e 4 an Engliſh armed ſchooner was
n. Her Commander informed, that
on's fleet was in ſearch of the Combined
drons.

◆

RHODE-ISLAND.

WARREN, JUNE 29.

Monday laſt the Grand Lodge of this
met at Briſtol, to dedicate the Hall
ed by St. ALBAN's Lodge, and to ce-
te the Anniverſary of St. John, the
iſt :—At 10 o'clock the Grand Lodge,
he Lodges ſubſervient thereto, conven-
d proceeded to the Hall, which was
ly finiſhed and decorated, and dedicated
e form : And after refreſhment, they
ed and proceeded to the Congregational
ting-Houſe, where a *most excellent* and
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W. Amos M. Atwell, *Sen. G. Deacon.*
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NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1805.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Union Bank, at the Bank-Room, on Monday laſt, the following gentlemen were unanimouſly re-elected Directors thereof, for the year enſuing, viz.—

SAMUEL ELAM, FRANCIS BRINLEY, JONATHAN BOWEN, CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, PELEG WOOD, jun. WILLIAM CROOKE, WILLIAM H. VERNON, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, JOHN EARL, jun.

And at the meeting of the Directors, on the evening of ſaid day, *SAMUEL ELAM* was re-appointed Preſident, and *JOHN L. BOSS*, Caſhier, of ſaid Bank.

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> "We may conclude, from the following paragraph in a late London Paper, which gives us the only information we have yet on this ſubject, that our miniſter at London, (MONROE) has never yet ſuſpended his negociations for the formation of a treaty of commerce, and that *it has terminated, not in the adoption of new commercial arrangements, but in agreement to* CONTINUE *the former treaty for one year.*" ! ! ! !

Here the reader is doubtleſs prepared for one of thoſe vollies of democratic ſcurrility, which would be ſufficient to overwhelm poor Monroe, and render him the object of all that popular deteſtation which was wrought up againſt Mr. Jay. No ſuch thing. The gentle writer, after a few comments upon the proviſions of the treaty, proceeds :

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Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Elliot's last Letter.—In this day's paper, our readers will find the concluding letter of Mr. Elliot to his conſtituents, containing his political creed. Would all men, like Mr. Elliot, avow their opinions with equal candor, our country, at this day, would not be ſhaken with the ſtorms of faction, nor by the elements of conflicting parties.—Above duplicity, he has given a direct outline of the ſchemes and plans of ſome of our preſent rulers, of their hoſtility to the conſtitution, of their determination to annihilate that invaluable inſtrument, and of the domineering and ariſtocratic views of the ſouthern ſtates. For this he has been denounced as an apoſtate, as an intemperate and zealous partizan, who, to gain the favor of the federal party, has baſely betrayed the men who raiſed him to his preſent elevated ſtation. For ſpeaking the undiſguiſed ſentiments of his heart, and for delivering his opinions, unſhackled by the prejudices of party, he has received, from the revolutionary democrats, the moſt ſcandalous abuſe that the pen of malice could beſtow. Without attempting a refutation of any of his ſtatements, they have branded him with the moſt opprobrious epithets, and, inſtead of argument, have uſed the moſt virulent invective—Although we differ from Mr. Elliot on ſome important points, yet we are compelled in juſtice to his merits to view him as a judicious, candid, diſpaſſionate, conſiſtent and conſcientious Stateſman.

The 30th Anniverſary of American Independence was celebrated in this town on Thurſday laſt, with the uſual feſtivity and eclat.—The day was honored by the roar of cannon, and the diſplay of colours from the ſhipping in the harbor, as well as in various parts of the town ; and was eventually cloſed with the utmoſt harmony and good order.

Late accounts from the Weſt-Indies, render it pretty certain, that the combined French and Spaniſh fleet left Martinique on the 5th of June, deſtination unknown. Nothing farther has been received reſpecting the Britiſh fleets in that quarter.

A ſquadron of French privateers now blockades the port of Charleſton S. C. It conſiſts of a ſhip, a brig, 2 ſchooners and a ſloop. Their depredations on the commerce of that port are unceaſing, and an everlaſting diſgrace to our Government.

A Waſhington paper gives the name of Albert Gallatin as a candidate for the Preſidency, the next term ! It is not to be calculated to how low a ſtate of degradation this country may be reduced.

As lovers of "the concord of ſwe
ſounds," we have witneſſed with pleaſu
the gradual improvement of muſical inſt
ments, eſpecially that of the Piano-Forte
and we have long been in the habit of
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CUSTOM-HO

District of NEWPOR

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Brig Polly, Gray,
Sloop Ruby, Marſhall,
Huntreſs, Earl,
Aurora, Cahoone,
Brig Warren, Coggeſhall,
Friendſhip, Bigley,

CLEARED,

Sloop Fame, Juſtin,
Huntreſs, Earl,

JUST PUBLI

And for Sale, at the Office of t
(Price One Dollar per Doze
single)

AN excellent new Pub
ing upwards of 70 pag

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FRIENDLY

TO THE

HOUSE OF MOU

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY

Eccl. vii. 14.

Many are the ſayings of the Wi
In ancient and in modern books e
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their
Little prevails ; or rather ſeems a tune
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And fainting ſpirits uphold. MILTON.

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SALES AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, at XI o'Clock, A.M will be Sold, on Mr. SCOTT'S *Wh*

FIVE Hogſheads Tobacco, landed f
the Sloop Eagle, William Price, ma
Alſo five pipes 4th-proof French Brandy
ſix caſks of Madeira Wine, to cloſe accou
Sales.—Conditions at time of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, July 5, 1805.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Wa ington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in ge

THAT he has removed his SC
to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet ; where h
nues to teach young Ladies and Gentleme
liſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, both
ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keepin
graphy, Mathematics, Architectural a
Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock ; and fr
paſt 9 till half paſt 12 in the morning ; a
half paſt 2 till half paſt 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies
Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with
Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-Houſe, from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

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Faſhionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that ſhe's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſtreet ; where ſhe has on Sale, a genteel aſſortment of MILLINARY, of the lateſt faſhions, from Europe ; conſiſting of Caps, Bonnets, Spaniſh Hats ; Lace, figured Sarſnet, black Silk, and cambric muſlin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers, for favours received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be found in any ſhop in Newport.

July 5, 1804.

improving our minds, by an acquaintance with all the beauties which abound in the writings of the ancients.

To improve moſt, by the writings of thoſe who have lived aforetime, one thing very requiſite is, in early years, to acquire a full knowledge of the different languages in which they have written. This, I am well aware, is by many conſidered as ſuperfluous ; and, according to them, the time ſpent in obtaining ſuch knowledge, is ſo much time waſted, in a life which Nature has rendered too ſuccinct for other purpoſes. To know, and ſpeak their own language, is, in their opinion, to know all that is neceſſary.

But to ſuch, as reaſon thus, might be objected the inſuperable difficulty of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any modern language, without being more or leſs acquainted with thoſe from which it has been derived ; and it might alſo be added, from experience, that the more intimate we are with the parents, the more extenſive will be the authority and command poſſeſſed over the deſcendent.

It is only in the years of adoleſcence, that a knowledge of ancient languages can be acquired, to ſuch extent as to entitle the perſon to the appellation of a ſcholar, or to a place among men of learning. The ductility of youth, and the abſence of all thoſe cares which occupy a ſtate of puberty, ſo peculiarly deſignate that as the ſeaſon for imprinting on the memory the detailed principles of a ſtrange language ; that to neglect it then, is to abandon all hopes of ever attaining in it to any degree of perfection. Nor can it be allowed, that the time thus diſpoſed of, is time miſapplied. Youth, from the period when letters begin to be taught, until that in which it exhibits a capacity to undertake the labours of a profeſſion, can in no other way be ſo well employed ; indeed it has few ways beſides of employing itſelf, which are not prejudicial both to moral and to phyſical health.

For whatever profeſſion the *man* may be intended, the *youth* ſhould be well prepared, by a regular initiation into the myſteries of ancient learning ; by which he will be enabled to ſtudy, in their original ſtate, all the ſciences which are now deemed of conſe-
ence, either in the education of the gentle-
or the man of buſineſs.
he deſigned to be the miniſter of the
of God ? To be able to underſtand the
authors in their own language, to
judge whether that from which he is appointed to deal out inſtruction is a correct verſion, and to read in their own words the arguments of the firſt polemicks, are indiſpenſible qualifications. Is it intended that he ſhould expound the laws of his country, and defend the cauſe of the oppreſſed before the judgment ſeat ? The beſt examples of forenſic eloquence, after which he ſhould diſcipline his mind and model his ſtyle, is found in the proceedings of the Roman forum. Is it the wiſh of the parent to ſee his ſon, inveſted with legiſlative or executive authority, ſtand forth as the political guardian of his county's liberties ? The knowledge of politics is entirely derived from the ancients ; and before he ſhould dare to aſſume the character of a politician, the works of ſuch men as Plato, Xenophon, Demoſthenes, and many others, but above all Ariſtotle, who may now be called the father of political ſcience, ſhould be familiarly known to him. In ſhort, whether in poetry, hiſtory, politics, divinity, or in whatever department of belles-letters, arts or ſciences, it may be his ambition to excel, that excel-

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A liſt of the prizes will be which were written

ABRAM COON
JEREMIAH THURSTON
THOMAS WELLS
ROBERT PECKHAM
JOSEPH SPURS
} NAGERS.

Hopkinton, April 25, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of either of the Managers ; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED Engliſh Letter-Paper, of a ſuperior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,—VERY LOW.

June 7, 1805.

BONNET PAPER,

Of a ſuperior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or ſingle Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

as King of Italy, took place at Nantz 27th of May.

Bonaparte arrived at Milan on the 8th May, to be crowned king of Italy; and would return through Bruſſels.

The news of a treaty between Great-Britain and Ruſſia, is not mentioned in the French papers; nor did Mr. Livingſton hear of ſuch an event.

◆

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 2.

TOULON FLEET.

On Saturday laſt arrived at Providence, the ſhip Hazard, Capt. Rowan, from Canton.—On the 19th or 20th of June, 2 degrees to the ſouthward of Bermuda, fell in with the Toulon fleet of 11 ſail of the line, laſt from Guadaloupe, from whence they had ſailed on the 5th of June, in company with the Cadiz fleet, which had parted and proceeded to the Havanna.—The Toulon fleet was ſteering N. E—Capt. Rowan was in company ſometime.

The French fleet was more than 10 degrees to the northward of the northernmoſt Weſt-India Iſland, and ſteering from them towards Europe.

Capt. Knight, arrived at Salem from Martinique, failed June 6: and confirms the account of the departure of the combined fleets from that iſland:—The Diamond Rock, near Martinique, which the Britiſh took poſſeſſion of ſome time ſince, (and on which they ſtationed 120 men, and mounted 9 guns) was ſurrendered to the French after a ſiege of 2 days, in which the French loſt from 50 to 80 men, the Britiſh 10 or 12.

June 4 an Engliſh armed ſchooner was ſpoken. Her Commander informed, that Nelſon's fleet was in ſearch of the Combined Squadrons.

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RHODE-ISLAND.

WARREN, JUNE 29.

On Monday laſt the Grand Lodge of this State met at Briſtol, to dedicate the Hall erected by St. ALBAN's Lodge, and to celebrate the Anniverſary of St. John, the Baptiſt:—At 10 o'clock the Grand Lodge, and the Lodges ſubſervient thereto, convened, and proceeded to the Hall, which was neatly finiſhed and decorated, and dedicated in *due form:* And after refreſhment, they formed and proceeded to the Congregational Meeting-Houſe, where a *most excellent* and truly Maſonic diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Brother Griſwold, to a very crowded audience:—From the meeting-houſe, the proceſſion again formed, and proceeded to the Academy, the hall of which was moſt elegantly decorated, and where they partook of an entertainment, furniſhed with all the varieties of the ſeaſon; after which toaſts appropriate to the occaſion were given. At four P. M. the proceſſion returned in form to the Hall and the Grand Lodge retired to their Room, and proceeded to the choice of their officers for the year enſuing, in the following order:—

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R. W. Ephraim Bowen, *D. G. Maſter.*
R. W. John Carlile, *Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. Sylveſter Childs, jun. *Jun. G. Warden.*
W. Caleb Bowers, *Grand Secretary.*
W. Stephen Cahoone, *D. G. Secretary.*
W. Jeremiah F. Jenkins, *Grand Treaſurer.*
R. W. Amos M. Atwell, *Sen. G. Deacon.*
R. W. Hezekiah Babcock, *Jun. G. Deacon.*
W. William Church, *Grand Marſhal.*
W. Thomas Tilley, *Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. Samuel Watſon, *Grand Chaplain.*

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One pitiful trick in the manner of announcing this *new treaty* negotiated by Mr. Monroe, deſerves notice. It is ſaid that his negociations have terminated in "an agreement to CONTINUE the former treaty."—To continue a treaty, which, for two years, has had no exiſtence! This will hardly anſwer to catch democratic gulls. No, the commercial treaty had expired, and left the two nations exactly in the ſame ſituation as though it never had exiſted; a new one was to be formed under the auſpices of thoſe who had burnt Mr. Jay in effigy, and denounced Gen. Waſhington. What have they done?—They have made a *new treaty exactly in the same words.* That's all.

Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Elliot's last Letter.—In this day's paper, our readers will find the concluding letter of Mr. Elliot to his conſtituents, containing his political creed. Would all men, like Mr. Elliot, avow their opinions with equal candor, our country, at this day, would not be ſhaken with the ſtorms of faction, nor by the elements of conflicting parties.—Above duplicity, he has given a direct outline of the ſchemes and plans of ſome of our preſent rulers, of their hoſtility to the conſtitution, of their determination to annihilate that invaluable inſtrument, and of the domineering and ariſtocratic views of the ſouthern ſtates. For this he has been denounced as an apoſtate, as an intemperate and zealous partizan, who, to gain the favor of the federal party, has baſely betrayed the men who raiſed him to his preſent elevated ſtation. For ſpeaking the undiſguiſed ſentiments of his heart, and for delivering his opinions, unſhackled by the prejudices of party, he has received, from the revolutionary democrats, the moſt ſcandalous abuſe that the pen of malice could beſtow. Without attempting a refutation of any of his ſtatements, they have branded him with the moſt opprobrious epithets, and, inſtead of argument, have uſed the moſt virulent invective—Although we differ from Mr. Elliot on ſome important points, yet we are compelled in juſtice to his merits to view him as a judicious, candid, diſpaſſionate, conſiſtent and conſcientious Stateſman.

The 30th Anniverſary of American Independence was celebrated in this town on Thurſday laſt, with the uſual feſtivity and eclat.—The day was honored by the roar of cannon, and the diſplay of colours from the ſhipping in the harbor, as well as in various parts of the town; and was eventually cloſed with the utmoſt harmony and good order.

Late accounts from the Weſt-Indies, render it pretty certain, that the combined French and Spaniſh fleet left Martinique on the 5th of June, deſtination unknown. Nothing further has been received reſpecting the Britiſh fleets in that quarter.

A ſquadron of French privateers now blockades the port of Charleſton S. C. It conſiſts of a ſhip, a brig, 2 ſchooners and a ſloop. Their depredations on the commerce of that port are unceaſing, and an everlaſting diſgrace to our Government.

A Waſhington paper gives the name of Albert Gallatin as a candidate for the Preſidency, the next term! It is not to be calculated to how low a ſtate of degradation this country may be reduced.

As lovers of "the concord of ſwe ſounds," we have witneſſed with pleaſu the gradual improvement of muſical inſtr ments, eſpecially that of the Piano-Forte and we have long been in the habit of taching high credit to the names of St dart, Broadwood, Tomkiſon, Rolfe, Clementi and Co. But, ſince our laſt, houſe of the latter has exhibited, in a Piano-Forte, a proof of the poſſibilit producing, from that ſpecies of i ment, a power and mellifluence of which we confeſs we never expected t within its compaſs. The twang of th is completely ſubdued, and every key to actuate a *bell* rather than a *string* the effect throughout the whole ſca ſonorous as it is ſweet, and as equa and intereſting. Its indiſputable ſup over every other inſtrument of the ſeems to prove a new advance in the Piano-Forte making, and to form an the hiſtory of muſical inſtrumen inſtrument which we allude to i uncommonly ſuperb in its caſe, an purchaſed by Dr. Buſby, for 16

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CUSTOM-HO

District of NEWPOR

ENTERED,

Brig Polly, Gray,
Sloop Ruby, Marſhall,
Huntreſs, Earl,
Aurora, Cahoone,
Brig Warren, Coggeſhall,
Friendſhip, Bigley,

CLEARED,

Sloop Fame, Juſtin,
Huntreſs, Earl,

JUST PUBLI

And for Sale, at the Office of t
(Price One Dollar per Doze
single)

AN excellent new Pub ing upwards of 70 pag

A

FRIENDLY

TO THE

HOUSE OF MOU

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY

Eccl. vii. 14.

Many are the ſayings of the Wi
In ancient and in modern books e
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their
Little prevails; or rather ſeems a tune
Harſh, and of diſſonant mood from his c
plaint,
Unleſs he feel within
Some ſource of conſolation from above
Secret refreſhings that repair his ſtrength,
And fainting ſpirits uphold. MILTON.

SALES AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, at XI o'Clock, A. M will be Sold, on Mr. SCOTT's *Wh*

FIVE Hogſheads Tobacco, landed f the Sloop Eagle, William Price, maſt Alſo five pipes 4th-proof French Brandy; ſix caſks of Madeira Wine, to cloſe accou Sales.—Conditions at time of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, July 5, 1805.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Wa ington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in ge

THAT he has removed his SC to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet; where nues to teach young Ladies and Gentleme liſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, both ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keepin graphy, Mathematics, Architectural an Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and fro paſt 9 till half paſt 12 in the morning; a half paſt 2 till half paſt 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-Houſe, from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

Faſhionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that ſhe's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſtreet; where ſhe has on Sale, a genteel aſſortment of MILLINARY, of the lateſt faſhions, from Europe; conſiſting of Caps, Bonnets, Spaniſh Hats; Lace, figured Sarſnet, black Silk, and cambric muſlin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers, for favours received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be found in any ſhop in Newport.

July 5, 1804.

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[No. 2257.

improving our minds, by an acquaintance with all the beauties which abound in the writings of the ancients.

To improve moſt, by the writings of thoſe who have lived aforetime, one thing very requiſite is, in early years, to acquire a full knowledge of the different languages in which they have written. This, I am well aware, is by many conſidered as ſuperfluous; and, according to them, the time ſpent in obtaining ſuch knowledge, is ſo much time waſted, in a life which Nature has rendered too ſuccinct for other purpoſes. To know, and ſpeak their own language, is, in their opinion, to know all that is neceſſary.

But to ſuch, as reaſon thus, might be objected the inſuperable difficulty of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any modern language, without being more or leſs acquainted with thoſe from which it has been derived: and it might alſo be added, from experience, that the more intimate we are with the parents, the more extenſive will be the authority and command poſſeſſed over the deſcendent.

It is only in the years of adoleſcence, that a knowledge of ancient languages can be acquired, to ſuch extent as to entitle the perſon to the appellation of a ſcholar, or to a place among men of learning. The ductility of youth, and the abſence of all thoſe cares which occupy a ſtate of puberty, ſo peculiarly deſignate that as the ſeaſon for imprinting on the memory the detailed principles of a ſtrange language; that to neglect it then, is to abandon all hopes of ever attaining in it to any degree of perfection. Nor can it be allowed, that the time thus diſpoſed of, is time miſapplied. Youth, from the period when letters begin to be taught, until that in which it exhibits a capacity to undertake the labours of a profeſſion, can in no other way be ſo well employed; indeed it has few ways beſides of employing itſelf, which are not prejudicial both to moral and to phyſical health.

For whatever profeſſion the *man* may be intended, the *youth* ſhould be well prepared, by a regular initiation into the myſteries of ancient learning; by which he will be enabled to ſtudy, in their original ſtate, all the ſciences which are now deemed of conſe ence, either in the education of the gentle T or the man of buſineſs.

he deſigned to be the miniſter of the in Fe of God? To be able to underſtand the for d authors in their own language, to judge whether that from which he is appointed to deal out inſtruction is a correct verſion, and to read in their own words the arguments of the firſt polemicks, are indiſpenſible qualifications. Is it intended that he ſhould expound the l ws of his country, and defend the cauſe of the oppreſſed before the judgment ſeat? The beſt examples of forenſic eloquence, after which he ſhould diſcipline his mind and model his ſtyle, is found in the proceedings of the Roman forum. Is it the wiſh of the parent to ſee his ſon, inveſted with legiſlative or executive authority, ſtand forth as the political guardian of his county's liberties? The knowledge of politics is entirely derived from the ancients; and before he ſhould dare to aſſume the character of a politician, the works of ſuch men as Plato, Xenophon, Demoſthenes, and many others, but above all Ariſtotle, who may now be called the father of political ſcience, ſhould be familiarly known to him. In ſhort, whether in poetry, hiſtory, politics, divinity, or in whatever department of belles-letters, arts or ſciences, it m his ambition to excel, that excel-

rapid, as
in a ſhort time, of wh ined, without a know-
A liſt of the prizes will be which were written

ABRAM COON
JEREMIAH THURSTON
THOMAS WELLS
ROBERT PECKHAM
JOSEPH SPURS

NAGERS.

Hopkinton, April 25, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED Engliſh Letter-Paper, of a ſuperior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,—VERY LOW.

June 7, 1805.

BONNET PAPER,

Of a ſuperior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or ſingle Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

to let the oppreſſed go free, and that ye break every yoke; when thou ſeeſt the naked that thou cover him, and hide not thyſelf from thine own fleſh: and if thou draw out thy ſoul to the hungry, and ſatisfy the afflicted ſoul, then ſhall thy light riſe in obſcurity, and thy darkneſs be as the noon-day."†—That this may become the engagement, and conſequent experience of all thoſe concerned in this ſinful traffic, and of the inhabitants of Charleſton in particular, that ſo you may "break off your ſins by righteouſneſs, and your iniquities by ſhowing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of your tranquillity,"‡ and the means of awful, and I apprehend, impending judgments *being averted*,—is the ſincere deſire of one who wiſhes health and ſalvation to the ſouls of all mankind.

ANN ALEXANDER.

Philadelphia, 3d Mo. 1st, 1805.

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† Iſaiah lviii. 6. 7. 10. ‡ Dan. iv. 27.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT, *TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.*

LETTER XI.—AND LAST.

I HAVE explained my congreſſional conduct to the ſatisfaction, I preſume, of every candid man in the diſtrict. In imitation of certain characters, w ſe ſteps I am proud to follow, I ſhall now preſent my conſtituents with my general political creed: and they will then determine whether I am an apoſtate, or a republican of unaltered principles.

With the venerable ſubſcribers of the declaration of Independence, I "hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs.—That, to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new governments." Although I have been, from my earlieſt infancy, a firm believer in the Chriſtian religion, yet I deteſt the idea of a religion eſtabliſhed by law, and cordially ſubſcribe to the ſentiments expreſſed upon this ſubject, in the declaration of the rights of the people of this ſtate. I believe the republican ſyſtem of government to be the beſt that ever exiſted in the world, and the conſtitution of the United States to be the beſt of all republican ſyſtems hitherto. I believe that the immenſe territory, and heterogeneous population of the United States cannot be preſerved in a ſtate of union, under a ſyſtem leſs energetic than the preſent conſtitution; it would be dangerous to make it m democratic, and I hope that it will nev neceſſary to make it more ariſtocratic.

I believe that Waſhington was the eſt warrior, and probably the moſt correct ſtateſman in our country. I believe Adams to be a man of integrity and talents, but that the general ſyſtem of his adminiſtration was wrong. I believe Jefferſon is a man of great abilities, and a ſincere friend to a republican form of government, and I ſhall ſupport his adminiſtration, and that of every future Preſident, during my life, and the conſtituted authorities generally, ſo far as in my conſcience I ſhall deem their meaſures calculated to preſerve the conſtitution and the rights of the people. I believe we ought to have no political idols; and that every man ought to be at liberty to expreſs his ſentiments in a decent manner, reſpecting the meaſures of government. I believe that ſome of the large ſtates poſſeſs too great a degree of influence at the preſent moment, and that the ſmall ſtates ought to guard their rights with jealous vigilance. I believe that the doctrines preached by certain republicans of diſtinction, that men ſhould adhere to their party in defiance of their God, and that no regard ſhould be paid to the private characters of candidates for office, are equally immoral and anti-republican. and ſimilarity of religious, as well as contribute much to the ciples; and ulneſs of friendſhip.—In choice of a friend, have a principal g rd to the former, and be not indifferent the latter.

If you would preſerve his friendſhip, act with the ſtricteſt integrity; for artifice, detected, will deſtroy his future confidence. Keep with ſacred taciturnity, the ſecrets he commits to you: If you betray them, he will not eaſily pardon the offence truſt you again. Treat him with ſuch nneſs, as indicates your reliance on his fidelity: but commit not to him the ſecrets which would put his fidelity to the torture. Not only aſſiſt him, on urgent occaſions, but often oblige him in matters of mere convenience or fancy: little compliances may be eater conſequence, than ſubſtantial be s; becauſe the former may be frequent, latter can be but rare. Never ſeem inent to that, which ſenſibly intereſts him ifference from you, wounds more deeply than an injury from another. Defend his cter, when it is unjuſtly attacked, for your ſilence will fix the ſcandal; and he will

conſider it as obloquy. Never ſacrifice one
friend, in complaiſance to another; for by
ſpe reachery to one, you deſtroy the confidence
by f both. Oblige him with an alacrity, that
be nticipates his requeſt, or, at leaſt, prevents
apo e repetition of it; for a favour, extorted
" importunity, loſes more than half its va-
day, . Often remind him of the benefits you
accou e received from him; rarely mention
ſome ſe you have done him; for he will feel
the c r kindneſs more, as *you* ſeem to feel it
here l . Give him your advice, when he aſks
duty. nd even though he aſk it not, if you
my ſerv needs it, leſt he impute to you, the
crificed of his conduct; but aſſume no magiſ-
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that, to vice. Remind him of his real faults.
own, o ſuch foibles as render him diſguſtful;
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deſcriptio al ſingularities, leſt he think you
are all o or captious. Admoniſh him in pri-
the gene r relate to others what you have pri-
benevolen id to him; affect not to be thought
policy wou mer; let him have all the honour
opinions ng to rectify his errors, on the re-
every acci f his own mind. Study to cover
life, in p hes, to excuſe his failings, and
diſtreſs, Y le over his ſtains; and be forward
be comfo only his virtues, and worthy ac-
commodate yourſelf to his hu-
r as it is innocent; ſo far as it
, endeavour to mend it by your
example.

FOREIG

J & ROGERS,
By arrivals 77, THAMES-STREET,
don da Received, and for SALE,
Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
ENGLAND. Cognac Brandy.
THE treaty aſks 1ſt quality ſherry Wine.
h Malaga Raiſins.
ſo long d ichong Tea.
brought to a ſo ſon-ſkin do.
day a Meſſenger Bohea do.
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of Europe ſhall be Vholeſale and Retail.
, 1805.
therefore, to a
Bonaparte on th M CROOKE
that Nevozilnoff i *rs for Sale*
tentiary, to mee t of genuine Wines.
to offer the med rits per hogſhead.
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to be paid, u roof Cognac, and } Brandy per pipe
in the war do. Barcelona }
would be -caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
ment of good Teas.
on th on Coffee per bag.
ſee wn Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel,
b otton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Po GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE
fo ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
pro Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of
goe the firſt qualities.
war Oznabrigs, Tickleuburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting,
be and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
pr Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
a Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Ro Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown
a ſe Sugar.
py m uſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
mand *port, Dec. 7, 1804.*

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or of COME AND SEE.
caſe,
cept o *GRAINED CARPETS, &c.*
his rea
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tion JHN BOURS, jun.
exha *HAS JUST RECEIVED,*

It QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Car-
lea p g—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad-
ths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tam-
cur'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh,
will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence to No. 133 Thames-Street, oppoſite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale as uſual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, Executor to the laſt Will and Teſtament of HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Eſq deceaſed, hath taken upon himſelf that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs, requeſts all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 7th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards.; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the beſt manner or ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point.—Alſo a Number of Window-Frames and Saſhes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewiſe 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork—He has alſo for Sale, or to Let, a good Horſe and Chaiſe.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 5th of 4th Mon 1805.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a ſuperior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury by the Dozen or ſingle Ream—*cheaper than can be purchaſed elſewhere.* *Newport, April 5.*

SCHEME OF THE

French-Town Catholic Seminar LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

THE Tickets in the former Claſs of th Lottery, which were unſold, and left at th hazard of the Inſtitution, were peculiarly unfortunate in the drawing, in conſequence of whic the Inſtitution is deſtitute of the benefit contemplated.—And whereas the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State, at their ſeſſions held at Newport, o the firſt Wedneſday of May, 1805, did again au thorize the Managers to proceed by Lottery, manner as they ſhould think proper, until the ſu of 1200 Dollars (as at firſt contemplated) ſhould be obtained, for the purpoſes mentioned in the Scheme of the firſt Claſs: They therefore preſent the Public with the following Scheme; and while they tender their grateful acknowledgments for paſt favours, they ſolicit their patronage in the preſent laudable purſuit.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2	of	100	are	200
2		50		100
4		25		100
5		20		100
20		10		200
300		5		1500
333				2200

1000 Tickets, at 2 1-2 Dolls. each, are 2500 Dolls.

Two blanks to a prize, and the prizes ſubject to NO deduction.—The prizes to be paid in days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in ſix months, will be conſidered as generouſly given for the purpoſes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—The five dollar prizes to be paid on demand, in Two Tickets in the Third Claſs, which will be iſſued immediately after the drawing of the preſent one is completed; which they aſſure the public will commence, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets are ſold to warrant the undertaking; and a liſt of the prizes will be duly publiſhed.

The Managers have calculated this Scheme the moſt advantageous to the adventurer, under the flattering expectation of the public aid, which will enable the drawing to take place in a ſhort time, of which notice will be given.

THOMAS FRY, }
PARDON TILLINGHAST, } *Managers.*
GEORGE CARD, }

East-Greenwich, May 31, 1805.

⁂ Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcription on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3. 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment: and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

Linſeed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April 19, 1805.*

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

Juſt Received,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A QUANTITY of PLAYING CARDS, of an excellent Quality, which will be Sold by the Dozen, or ſingle Pack, VERY LOW.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

to let the oppreſſed go free, and that ye break every yoke; when thou ſeeſt the naked that thou cover him, and hide not thyſelf from thine own fleſh: and if thou draw out thy ſoul to the hungry, and ſatisfy the afflicted ſoul, then ſhall thy light riſe in obſcurity, and thy darkneſs be as the noon-day."†—That this may become the engagement, and conſequent experience of all thoſe concerned in this ſinful traffic, and of the inhabitants of Charleſton in particular, that ſo you may "break off your ſins by righteouſneſs, and your iniquities by ſhowing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of your tranquillity,"‡ and the means of awful, and I apprehend, impending judgments *being averted*, is the ſincere deſire of one who wiſhes health and ſalvation to the ſouls of all mankind.

ANN ALEXANDER.

Philadelphia, 3d Mo. 1st, 1805.

† Iſaiah lviii. 6. 7. 10. ‡ Dan. iv. 27.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER XI.—AND LAST.

I HAVE explained my congreſſional conduct to the ſatisfaction, I preſume, of every candid man in the diſtrict. In imitation of certain characters, w[illegible]ſe ſteps I am proud to follow, I ſhall now preſent my conſtituents with my general political creed: and they will then determine whether I am an apoſtate, or a republican of unaltered principles.

With the venerable ſubſcribers of the declaration of Independence, I "hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs.—That, to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new governments." Although I have been, from my earlieſt infancy, a firm believer in the Chriſtian religion, yet I deteſt the idea of a religion eſtabliſhed by law, and cordially ſubſcribe to the ſentiments expreſſed upon this ſubject, in the declaration of the rights of the people of this ſtate. I believe the republican ſyſtem of government to be the beſt that ever exiſted in the world, and the conſtitution of the United States to be the beſt of all republican ſyſtems hitherto. I believe that the immenſe territory, and heterogeneous population of the United States cannot be preſerved in a ſtate of union, under a ſyſtem leſs energetic than the preſent conſtitution; it would be dangerous to make it m[ore] democratic, and I hope that it will neve[r be] neceſſary to make it more ariſtocratic.

I believe that Waſhington was the g[reat]eſt warrior, and probably the moſt correct ſtateſman in our country. I believe Adams to be a man of integrity and talents, but that the general ſyſtem of his adminiſtration was wrong. I believe Jefferſon is a man of great abilities, and a ſincere friend to a republican form of government, and I ſhall ſupport his adminiſtration, and that of every future Preſident, during my life, and the conſtituted authorities generally, ſo far as in my conſcience I ſhall deem their meaſures calculated to preſerve the conſtitution and the rights of the people. I believe we ought to have no political idols; and that every man ought to be at liberty to expreſs his ſentiments in a decent manner, reſpecting the meaſures of government. I believe that ſome of the large ſtates poſſeſs too great a degree of influence at the preſent moment and that the ſmall ſtates ought to guard their rights with jealous vigilance. I believe that the doctrines preached by certain republicans of diſtinction, that men ſhould adhere to their party in defiance of their God, and that no regard ſhould be paid to the private characters of candidates for office, are equally immoral and anti-republican and ſimilarity of religious, as well as contribute much to the ciples; and [illegible]ulneſs of friendſhip.—In [illegible] choice of a friend, have a principal [re]gard to the former, and be not indifferent to the latter.

If you would preſerve his friendſhip, act with the ſtricteſt integrity; for artifice, once detected, will deſtroy his future confidence. Keep with ſacred taciturnity, the ſecrets he commits to you: If you betray them, he will not eaſily pardon the offence [n]or truſt you again. Treat him with ſuch openneſs, as indicates your reliance on his fidelity: but commit not to him the ſecrets which would put his fidelity to the torture. Not only aſſiſt him, on urgent occaſions, but often oblige him in matters of mere convenience or fancy: little compliances may be [of] greater conſequence, than ſubſtantial benefits; becauſe the former may be frequent, [the] latter can be but rare. Never ſeem indifferent to that, which ſenſibly intereſts him. Indifference from you, wounds more deeply than an injury from another. Defend his character, when it is unjuſtly attacked, for your ſilence will fix the ſcandal; and he will conſider it as obloquy. Never ſacrifice one friend, in complaiſance to another; for by treachery to one, you deſtroy the confidence of both. Oblige him with an alacrity, that anticipates his requeſt, or, at leaſt, prevents the repetition of it; for a favour, extorted importunity, loſes more than half its va- . Often remind him of the benefits you e received from him; rarely mention ſe you have done him; for he will feel r kindneſs more, as *you* ſeem to feel it . Give him your advice, when he aſks nd even though he aſk it not, if you needs it, leſt he impute to you, the of his conduct; but aſſume no magiſ- airs; rather inſinuate, than impoſe lvice. Remind him of his real faults, ſuch foibles as render him diſguſtful; him not with a frequent rehearſal al ſingularities, leſt he think you or captious. Admoniſh him in pri- r relate to others what you have pri- id to him; affect not to be thought mer; let him have all the honour ng to rectify his errors, on the re- f his own mind. Study to cover hes, to excuſe his failings, and le over his ſtains; and be forward only his virtues, and worthy accommodate yourſelf to his hu- r as it is innocent; ſo far as it , endeavour to mend it by your example.

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J & ROGERS,

77, THAMES-STREET,
Received, and for SALE,
Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
Cognac Brandy.
aſks 1ſt quality ſherry Wine.
h Malaga Raiſins.
chong Tea.
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Vholeſale and Retail.
, 1805.

M CROOKE

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t of genuine Wines.
irits per hogſhead.
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roof Cognac, and } Brandy per pipe
do. Barcelona }
-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
ment of good Teas.
on Coffee per bag.
wn Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
brotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

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GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Tickleuburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
uſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
port, Dec. 7, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

GRAINED CARPETS, &c.

HN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

It QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carlea p[illegible]g—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadoths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tamcur'd Muſlin, &c &c—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence to No. 133 Thames-Street, opposite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale as uſual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, Executor to the laſt Will and Teſtament of HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Eſq deceaſed, hath taken upon himſelf that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs, requeſts all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 7th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum: Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the beſt manner or ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point.—Alſo a Number of Window-Frames and Saſhes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewiſe 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork—He has alſo for Sale, or to Let, a good Horſe and Chaiſe. JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 5th of 4th Mon 1805.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a ſuperior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury by the Dozen or ſingle Ream—*cheaper than can be purchaſed elſewhere.* *Newport, April 5.*

SCHEME OF THE

French-Town Catholic Semina[ry]

LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

THE Tickets in the former Claſs of th[is] Lottery, which were unſold, and left at th[e] hazard of the Inſtitution, were peculiarly unfo[r]tunate in the drawing, in conſequence of whic[h] the Inſtitution is deſtitute of the benefit contemplated.—And whereas the Hon General Aſſembly of this State, at their ſeſſions held at Newport, o[n] the firſt Wedneſday of May, 1805, did again authorize the Managers to proceed by Lottery, i[n] manner as they ſhould think proper, until the ſu[m] of 1200 Dollars (as at firſt contemplated) ſhould be obtained, for the purpoſes mentioned in the Scheme of the firſt Claſs: They therefore preſen[t] the Public with the following Scheme; and whi[le] they tender their grateful acknowledgments fo[r] paſt favours, they ſolicit their patronage in the preſent laudable purſuit.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2	of	100	are	200
2		50		100
4		25		100
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300		5		1500
333				2200

1000 Tickets, at 2 1-2 Dolls. each, are 2500 Dolls.

Two blanks to a prize, and the prizes ſubject to NO deduction.—The prizes to be paid in 6[0] days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in ſix months, will be conſidered a[s] generouſly given for the purpoſes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—The five dollar prizes to be paid on demand, in Two Tickets i[n] the Third Claſs, which will be iſſued immediately after the drawing of the preſent one is completed; which they aſſure the public will commence, a[s] ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets are ſold to warrant the undertaking; and a liſt of the prizes will be duly publiſhed.

The Managers have calculated this Scheme the moſt advantageous to the adventurer, under the flattering expectation of the public aid, which will enable the drawing to take place in a ſhort time, of which notice will be given.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST, } *Managers.*
GEORGE GARD,

East-Greenwich, May 31, 1805.

⁂ Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcription on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment: and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April 19, 1805.*

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them. —Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

Juſt Received,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A QUANTITY of PLAYING CARDS, of an excellent Quality, which will be Sold by the Dozen, or ſingle Pack, VERY LOW.

Newport, May 10, 1805.